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the bloody shirt they hope to keep their party from going to pieces. But it is only patch work at best. If the Republican party is to live at all, it must have newer and broader leaders, who will leave trifles to children and who will go before the people on broad national issues.

MAJ. BURKE ON THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Maj. E. A. BURKE is well known to many of our readers as one of the managers of the New Orleans Exposition of 1884, and previously to that time as a successful journalist and financier. In a recent interview, he expressed himself in very hopeful terms in regard to the industrial outlook in the South. There is no getting around the fact that there must be some radical changes in matters before the South can ever become very prosperous—changes, such as the reduction of the tariff, the abolition of the internal revenue, and the curtailing of pension lists, all of which drains the pockets of the Southern people and go largely towards the building up of Northern industries or filling up of private coffers. The pension list alone is a heavy drain upon Southern pockets for the benefit of Northern soldiers.

The writer who said that the Northern soldiers whom we did not kill, we badly wounded, did not, judging from the pension list, miss the mark a thousand miles. But in spite of all these things, Maj. BURKE tells many things that are encouraging. Let us hope that our tar-sighted statesmen will remedy some of the evils mentioned above; but in the meantime take courage from Maj. BURKE's words. Listen to him for a few moments:

"The fact of the business is, the South has the richest soil, the best minerals and forest, 39 per cent, of all the arable land in the United States, and can offer cheap homes to fivefold our present population, in a land where they can work twelve months of the year. We have 239,000,000 acres covered with forests and the value of our pine alone would, if cut and marketed, be equal to the present total assessed value of all the Southern States. Every Southern community is earnestly soliciting immigrants from the North. We want skilled mechanics, farmers and fruit growers.

"In 1826 Presidents Jackson, Madison and Monroe lent their presence to the southern bant by attending the sale at Florence, Ala., where town lots sold as high as \$5,000. These lots were based upon the expectation of furnaces, coal mines and manufactures. The difference between the 'boom of our daddies' and that of today is that we have built the furnaces and are building more.

"As we are on the subject," he continued, "I may as well give the young men of the North who contemplate changing homes a 'pointer,' and some of our elderly manufacturers may profit by it.

"We have raised a very good crop of boys since our little unpleasantness ended twenty-four years ago. They are hammering iron, making buckets and tubs and mastering the agricultural implements you kindly sent to our exposition, instead of spending their time bossing darkies. I don't think they have begun to make wooden nutmegs as yet, but they are at work. Their 'daddies' have pretty generally gone to work since they discovered that, under the provisions of the civil service regulations, 'no Confederate need apply' for office embracement within the classified lists. Moreover, in every Southern State agricultural and mechanical schools have been established, and more are being built. In our twenty-one industrial schools we have 3,126 boys receiving industrial training now, and hope soon to increase the number to 100,000. Every little rebel of this new crop is arming himself to fight for the 'industrial independence of the South.' He is not afflicted with the slightest sentiment of disloyalty to the 'old flag,' on the contrary, a patriotic feeling is growing in him. These boys have discovered that the South has Bessemer ores enough to supply the market with cheap American steel and patriotic instincts prompt them to look forward to the time when they will fortify the country, build up the navy and reduce the surplus.

"By the time this new crop of boys is turned loose in the forests and on the iron hills, their papas will, at the present rate of increase, have money enough to build them shops and buy them tools and machinery, and then there will be trouble for the manufacturers over the border."

OUR CHANGE AND ITS WHEREFORE.

We appear before our readers to-day in a new dress; or rather in an old one suited to the hot weather. During the short time we have managed THE SENTINEL we have heard numerous complaints about its size and form. Mr. B. didn't like to unfold and refold it. Mr. C. said his wife's eyes were too weak to read the inside. Our good friend D. said, "Give us the old form, with good broad pages." We don't want any new fangled eight paged style, and if you can, give us the old-style and heading with the old Pilot mountain in the center."

And so it went—all seeming to prefer the four page style. While the old form looked larger, in reality there is more reading matter in the present number than in the average one of the past year. Now, we get rid of the "pot metal" plate-matter and give more live news. We measured the number of inches of reading

matter in THE SENTINEL of three months ago and found it to be 306, "pot-metal" matter included. The present issue contains approximately 368 inches of fresh, newest news. Thus we are giving our patrons 62 inches more reading matter in every issue, and that too in a much more convenient form. Do you like it? If so get your neighbor to take it and send us a dollar and a half.

REV. DR. A. M. SHIPP.

In the death of Dr. SHIPP, North Carolina loses another landmark. He graduated at the University with first honor in 1840. He was successively President of Greensboro Female College, Professor of English Literature in the University, President of Wofford College, and from 1873 to 1885 was Professor of Theology at Vanderbilt University. During his early life he also served in the itinerant ministry of South Carolina. He is the author of a History of Methodism in South Carolina. Dr. SHIPP was distinguished as a scholar, as a theologian, and as a pulpit orator.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The New York Star, in commenting on President CLEVELAND'S Gettysburg letter, pointedly says: "To Cleveland and those who go with him the heroic memories of the war are pledges of perpetual peace in union. To Sherman and his followers the recollections of civil strife are embers to be fanned into flames of political hate. The country, North and South, cherishes the memory of deeds of valor, and stands by Cleveland and reconciliation against Sherman and disension."

IMPRIMATUR'S IDEAS.

News and Gossip From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The Nation's birthday! One hundred and eleven years old. We are getting along in years, in civilization and progress, in munificence and happiness, and in the wisdom of Washington is celebrating our natal day in good style. Three hundred North Carolina teachers and their friends are here taking in the sights and the "situation." They have been to Mount Vernon and viewed the tomb of Washington. Suppose old man George could be resurrected long enough to view this day and generation! If he could only take a trip to Europe on an ocean steamer in five days; if he could be induced to go to California by rail, to telephone to some old Colonial friend a hundred miles away, to telegraph a message by cable to Europe and receive an answer within five minutes, and read it by electric light; could he see and hear the thousand and one things of which his sluggish, innocent soul never dreamed—well, wouldn't he open his eyes? Poor man; he missed a great deal by dying so early.

THE TARIFF TEACHERS.

The Teachers arrived here at 10 o'clock Friday morning by boat from Norfolk, Va. The passage was anything but pleasant to many of them, numbers of the ladies being unable to secure either state-room, berth, or cot upon which to sleep. Consequently they had to sit up all night and were all fagged out upon their arrival here. However, they appeared in good trim on Saturday and visited the Corcoran art gallery and called upon the President that day. Yesterday they attended church and after a good deal of sight-seeing to-day, they will return home via Norfolk boat this evening, stopping at Fortress Monroe, and arriving at Raleigh Wednesday afternoon. They are, one and all, delighted with their trip, and, in common with nearly all visitors, vote Washington the most charming place they ever visited. The gallant Capt. Denson was among the number.

CLEVELAND MAY COME TO CAROLINA.

Senator Ransom on Saturday formally invited the President to visit the next State Fair, in October. Cleveland could not give a definite reply at that time, but he expressed a strong desire to visit North Carolina and assured Senator Ransom that, if the press of public duties and his engagements would permit, he would do so at the time indicated. Mr. Cleveland's presence in Raleigh at that time would have a good effect, not only with respect to the success of the exhibition, but would contribute little to the success of the party next year. It is to be hoped that he can attend.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTINGENCIES.

Speaker Carlisle is expected in Washington this week and a number of other Democratic leaders will meet him here, when a conference with the President will probably be held respecting the proposed extra session of Congress. The treasury statement issued last Friday shows that there will be an accumulation of at least \$50,000,000 additional in the treasury vaults during the five months between now and the assembling of the regular session, in December, and if a reduction of the revenue is to be left over until then it will probably not be accomplished before April or May, if at all. To many far-sighted financiers it is apparent that if the currency of the country continues to be locked up at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month until then, it will be so contracted that a financial panic will be the inevitable result. If Mr. Cleveland takes the same view of the matter an extra session will be called; if he does not, there will be no extra session.

GENERAL CLEANING.

The appointment of Mr. F. F. Patterson, of Salem, N. C., to be Register of the Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho, vice P. H. Winston, is well received by the Tarheels here. I learn that "Pat" Winston intends to return to North Carolina politics and its attendant official chances. He is a bright,

shrewd politician and you had better keep your Democratic eye on him. Last Friday was the beginning of the new governmental fiscal year, and a number of changes and dismissals in the departments here were made. Only three North Carolinians were affected, however. Robert D. Graham was re-appointed, for one year, a member of the pension board of appeals; Minnie L. Best, was promoted to \$1,200, and H. C. Rothrock, a resident of Salisbury, a number of years ago, was transferred from a temporary clerkship in the First Assistant Postmaster General's office to a permanent place in the money order office at \$1,000.

A crank named Kriebs was arrested here last Saturday for making threats against the President. After he had been locked up he said that he had intended to go to the President's church yesterday and blow that official's head off with the contents of a double-barrel shot gun. He is a foreigner, of course, and probably a lunatic. LLEWELLYN.

The Fourth at Germantown.

A number of our people attended the grand Fourth of July and Railroad celebration at Germantown, the present terminus of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and from one in attendance we learn that old Germantown befriended herself on that day and her people felt correspondingly jubilant over the bright prospects of the county's future.

Appropriate speeches were made by Col. J. N. Stapp, Col. J. T. Morehead, Mr. Julius A. Gray, Mr. Frank Caldwell, of Greensboro, and Mr. J. H. Joyce, of Danbury. The speakers were introduced by Mr. Thomas Baine, of Germantown. Mr. Gray's speech was short and pointed and business-like. Messrs. Morehead and Caldwell kept the crowd in a good humor.

There were all there—5,000 strong. They came to see on this natal day of the nation, the tread of the iron horse on the soil of old Stokes. They became filled with pride and patriotism and ginger cake and lemonade and were happy. Long life and peace and prosperity to the worthy and contented people of good old Stokes!

GERMANTOWN FLASHES.

—Did they have a German at Germantown at the close of the celebration on the 4th? —"Why, of course, you know it is a German town." Next.

—Isn't this the biggest crowd that was ever in Germantown?" asked a stranger. "Lord, no, man," answered a bystander, "the circus was here once."

Everything passed off pleasantly except the wounding of Mr. W. F. Trogon, of Greensboro, by a burly, drunken negro, named Hairston, just before the Greensboro train left. Hairston made some obscene remarks about some ladies who were passing. Young Trexler remonstrated with him, whereupon Hairston became enraged and began to cane Trexler, who called for help. Mr. Trogon came to the rescue, but he was also struck by Hairston with the loaded end of the cane, the blow fracturing the frontal bone of the forehead. Hairston is critical, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Hairston fled.

State News Items.

Mr. C. H. Wyche, took one of the prizes at Vanderbilt this year, and a young Mr. Sherrill, another North Carolinian, took the English prize at Randolph Macon.

Rev. Dr. R. L. Dabney, of the University of Texas, but formerly of Virginia and author of a life of Stonewall Jackson, is visiting relatives in Raleigh.

Don George Davis, of Wilmington, is being urged by some of our papers for the Supreme Court Bench. The Star says, "he would wear the ermine with dignity, conscientiousness and ability."

Prof. E. A. Alderman, of Goldsboro, was re-elected President of the Teachers' Assembly, and Mr. Eugene Harrell, of Raleigh, was chosen for the fifth time as Secretary. The following are the Vice-Presidents: Mr. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington; N. B. Henry, of Chapel Hill; F. P. Hobgood, of Oxford; John C. Scarborough, of Smithfield; C. N. English, of Trinity College; C. P. Frazier, of Greensboro; G. W. Neal, New Bern; Edward P. Moses, Raleigh; S. M. Finger, Raleigh.

Mr. Jonas Lineback is one of the most venerable and highly respectable farmers in this county. For years he has been a cancer sufferer. Being over 80 years of age, a cure was doubtful, but he is finally cured. Mr. Lineback, in a grateful letter to the Swift Specific Co., the largest drug house in the South, tells of his cure. Read what he has to say:

Winston, N. C., April 12, 1887.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: Two or three years ago I had a cancer come on my face. It soon grew to be quite large. It wore me out, and my general health was very poor. Last September I began a course of S. S., which I have continued up to now, with the happy result that the cancer is entirely disappeared, there being no evidence nor symptom of a cancerous character left. My general health is good now, and my appetite better than it has been in years. I am 83 years old; and to-day I am working in the field planting corn.

Yours truly,

JONAS LINEBACK.

Here is a short letter from a leading merchant in our neighboring tobacco town of Durham. It is well worth reading:

Durham, N. C., April 12, '87.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

## A Terrible Surgical Operation A FATAL MISTAKE.

THE Cleveland (Ohio) Press, of February 23d, 1883, published an account of a fatal surgical operation which caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country, Dr. Thayer, the most eminent surgeon in Cleveland, pronouncing it scandalous. It appears that a Mrs. King had been suffering for many years from some disease of the stomach, which had resisted the treatment of all the physicians in attendance. The disease commenced with a slight derangement of the digestion, with a poor appetite, followed by a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation, a sticky slime collecting about the teeth, causing a disagreeable taste. This sensation was not removed by food, but, on the contrary, it was increased. After a while the hands and feet became cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. There was a constant tired and languid feeling. Then followed a dreadful nervousness, with gloomy forebodings. Finally the patient was unable to retain any food whatever, and there was constant pain in the abdomen. All prescribed remedies failing to give relief, a consultation was held, when it was decided that the patient had a cancer in the stomach, and in order to save the patient's life an operation was justifiable. Accordingly, on the 22d of February, 1883, the operation was performed by Dr. Vance in the presence of Dr. Tuckerman, Dr. Perrier, Dr. Arms, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Capner, and Dr. Halliwell of the Police Board. The operation consisted in laying open the cavity of the abdomen and exposing the stomach and bowels. When this had been done an examination of the organs was made, but to the horror and dismay of the doctors there was no cancer to be found. The patient did not have a cancer. When too late the medical men discovered that they had made a terrible mistake; but they sewed the parts together and dressed the wound that they had made, but the poor woman sank from exhaustion and died in a few hours. How sad it must be for the husband of this poor woman to know that his wife died from the effects of a surgical operation that ought never to have been performed. If this woman had taken the proper remedy for Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration (for this was what the disease really was), she would have been living to-day. SHAKER EXTRACT OF ROOTS, or SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP, a remedy made expressly for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, has restored many such cases to perfect health after all other kinds of treatment have failed. The evidence of its efficacy in curing this class of cases is too voluminous to be published here; but those who read the published evidence in favor of this dyspeptic remedy do not question its convincing nature, and the article has an extensive sale.

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